

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 60.296

through (5) of this section will not apply for that affected facility.

(3) An owner or operator may re-determine the opacity value corresponding to the 97.5 percent upper confidence level as described in paragraph (c)(4) of this section if the owner or operator:

(i) Conducts continuous opacity monitoring during each test run of a performance test that demonstrates compliance with an emission limit of paragraph (b) of this section,

(ii) Recalculates the 6-minute opacity averages as described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, and

(iii) Uses the redetermined opacity value corresponding to the 97.5 percent upper confidence level for the purposes of paragraph (c)(5) of this section.

(e) Test methods and procedures as specified in § 60.296 shall be used to determine compliance with this section except that to determine compliance for any glass melting furnace using modified processes and fired with either a gaseous fuel or a liquid fuel containing less than 0.50 weight percent sulfur, Method 5 shall be used with the probe and filter holder heating system in the sampling train set to provide a gas temperature of 120 ± 14 °C.

[49 FR 41036, Oct. 19, 1984]

§§ 60.294–60.295 [Reserved]

§ 60.296 Test methods and procedures.

(a) If a glass melting furnace with modified processes is changed to one without modified processes or if a glass melting furnace without modified processes is changed to one with modified processes, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 60 days before the change is scheduled to occur.

(b) When gaseous and liquid fuels are fired simultaneously in a glass melting furnace, the owner or operator shall determine the applicable standard under § 60.292(a)(2) as follows:

(1) The ratio (Y) of liquid fuel heating value to total (gaseous and liquid) fuel heating value fired in the glass melting furnaces shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$Y = (H_l L) / (H_l L + H_g G)$$

where:

Y=decimal fraction of liquid fuel heating value to total fuel heating value.

H_l =gross calorific value of liquid fuel, J/kg.

H_g =gross calorific value of gaseous fuel, J/kg.

L=liquid flow rate, kg/hr.

G=gaseous flow rate, kg/hr.

(2) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rates (L and G) of fuels burned during each test period and a material balance over the glass melting furnace shall be used to confirm the rates.

(3) American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D 240–76 (liquid fuels) and D 1826–77 (gaseous fuels) (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17), as applicable, shall be used to determine the gross calorific values.

(c) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(d) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §§ 60.292 and 60.293 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = (c_s Q_{sd} - A) / P$$

where:

E=emission rate of particulate matter, g/kg.

c_s =concentration of particulate matter, g/dsm.

Q_{sd} =volumetric flow rate, dscm/hr.

A=zero production rate correction

=227 g/hr for container glass, pressed and blown (soda-lime and lead) glass, and pressed and blown (other than borosilicate, soda-lime, and lead) glass.

=454 g/hr for pressed and blown (borosilicate) glass, wool fiberglass, and flat glass.

P=glass production rate, kg/hr.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (c_s) and volumetric flow rate (Q_{sd}) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating system may be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 177 ± 14 °C (350 ± 25 °F), except under the conditions specified in § 60.293(e).

(3) Direct measurement or material balance using good engineering practice shall be used to determine the